He Shows What We Owe the Greeks-A Medicine-The Best Way to Pay the

Washington, March 28 .- As Dr. Talmage's sermons are published on both sides the ocean, this discourse on a subject of worldwide interest will attract universal attention. His text was Romans i, 14, "I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarians. At this time, when that behemoth of abominations, Mohammedanism, after having gorged itself on the carcasses of 100,000 Armenians, is trying to put its paws upon one of the fairest of all nations, that of the Greeks, I preach this sermon of sympathy and protest, for every intelligent person on this side or the sea, as well as the other side, like Paul, who wrote the text, is debtor to the Greeks. The present crisis is emphasized by the to attempt to quote extemporaneously ready to be unlimbered against the his and before Greek scholars, but full run the men of Miltiades fell up-Hellenes, and I amasked to speak out. Paul did it without stammering and Paul, with a master intellect of the then acknowledged before the most sons of Greece! Strike for the freeages, sat in brilliant Corinth, the distinguished audience on the planet dom of your country! Strike for the great Acro-Corinthus fortress frown- his indebtedness to the Greeks, crying freedom of your shildren and your ing from the height of 1,686 feet, and out in his oration. "As one of your wives, for the shrines of your fathers' in the house of Gaius, where he was own poets has said." which he was taking to Jerusalem for like Paul, is indebted to the Greeks for 6,400 Persians lay dead upon the field,

In this letter to the Romans, which Chrysostom admired so much that he obelisks, cromlechs, sphinxes and had it read to him twice a week, Paul pyramids, but they were mostly I can. It is an obligation for what whose commemoration the pyramids Greek literature and Greek sculpture were built. But Greek architecture and Greek architecture and Greek did most for living. Ignoring Egypall I can in installments of evangerism. I am insolvent to the Greeks." ture carved its own columns, set its in size, about a third as large as the and carried out as never before the might have been no Bunker Hill. The state of New York, but what it lacks three qualities of right building, called in breadth it makes up in height, with by an old author "firmitas, utilitas, its mountains Cylene and Eta and venustas'-namely, firmness, useful-Taygerus and Tymphrestus, each over ness, beauty. Although the Parthelands the most of the intellectual and and although Lord Elgin took from moral giants were not born on the one side of that building, at an explain, but had for cradle the valley pense of \$250,000, two shiploads of try, no part of which is more than 40 the Mediterranean and the other shippress upon the world as no other na- museum, the Parthenon, though in gage of obligation upon all civilized tion to all architects for centuries past the heroi churches, all schools, all universities, it stood as its architects, Ikitnes and all arts, all literature, to sound out in Kallikrates, built it out of Pentelican the most emphatic way the declara- marble, white as Mont Blane at noontion, "I am debtor to the Greeks."

soon put into Greek by our Saviour's of her helment. the best visions ever kindled. All the | could have constructed it. sounded over Patmos have come to directly a debtor to the Greeks. the world in liquid, symmetrical, picturesque, philosophic, unrivalled Greek, instead of the gibberish language in which many of the nations of the earth at that time jabbered. Who can forget it, and who can ex-

Greeks. And while speaking of our philological obligation let me call your at for many of the wonders of sculpture tention to the fact that many of the | we are debtors to the Greeds? intellectual and moral and theological leaders of the ages got much of cent. of the world's intellectuality would have been taken off if through had not, under competent professors, been drilled in Greek masterpieces, in war, or Pindar's "Odes of Victory," or "The Recollections of Socrates," or "The Art of Words," by Corax, or

Xenophon's "Anabasis." From the Greeks the world learned how to make history. Had there been that are now taken as new had their comedies of that master of merriment. Grecian mythology has been the richest mine from which orators and essaypainters the themes for their canvas, and although now an exhausted mine, Grecian mythology has done a work that nothing else could have accom-Icarus, with his waxen wings, flying too nearthe sun; the Centaurs, half man and half beast; Orpheus, with his lyre; Atlas, with the world on his back-all these and more have helped | Greeks.' literature, from the graduate's speech

Paul's ejaculation and say, "I am des-

tor to the Greeks.' The fact is this-Paul had got much of his oratorical power of expression Debt in Language, Art. Heroism and from the Greeks. That he had studied their literature was evident when, standing in the presence of an audience of Greek scholars on Mars hill, quote from one of their own Greek claring, "As certain also of your own And he made accurate offspring." And he made accurate quotation, Cleanthus, one of the poets, having written:

For we thine offspring are. All things that Are but the echo of the voice divine. And Araths, one of their own poets,

had written: Doth care perplex? Is lowering danger nigh?

We are his offspring, and to Jove we fly. It was rather a risky thing for Paul from a poem in a language foreign to

Furthermore, all the civilized world. architecture. The world before the and many of the Asiatic hosts who time of the Greeks had built monoliths took to the war vessels in the harbor practically says: "I, the apostie, am monumental to the dead whom they bankrupt, I owe what I cannot pay, failed to memorialize. We are not but I will pay as large a percentage as certain even of the names of those in prowess have done for me. I will pay tian precedents and borrowing noth ing from other nations, Greek architec-Hellas, as the inhabitants call it, or own pediments, adjusted its own enta-Greece, as we call it, is insignificant blatures, rounded its own moldings 7,000 feet in elevation, and its Parnas- non on the Acropolis of Athens is only sus, over 8,000. Just the country for a wreck of the storms and earthquakes mighty men to be born in, for in all and bombardment of many centuries, between two mountains. That coun- sculpture, one shipload going down in miles from the sea, has made its im- load now to be found in the British tion, and it today holds a first mort- comparative ruins, has been an inspira-While we must leave to and will be an inspiration all the time and Them statesmanship and diplomacy the set- from now until the world itself is a tlement of the intricate questions temple of ruin. Oh, that Parthenon! which now involve all Europe and in- One never gets over having once seen directly all nations, it is time for all it. But what must it have been when

day and as overwhelming. Height In the first place, we owe to their above hight. Overtopping the august language our New Testament. All of and majestic pile and rising from its it was first written in Greek, except roof was a statute of Pallas Promachus Paul acknowledged himself a bankthe book of Matthew, and that, writ- in bronze, so tall and flashing that rupt. By praying Almighty God that ten in the Armaean language, was sailors far out at sea behold the plume he will help Greece in its present war brother James. To the Greek lan- the eternal God it never could have certed empires of Europe. I know guage we owe the best sermon ever been planned, and without the aid of her queen, a noble, Christian woman, preached, the best letters ever written, God the chisels and trowels never her face the throne of all beneficience the best visions ever kindled. All the could have constructed it. There is and loveliness her life an example of parables in Greek. All the miracles not a fine church building in all the noble wifehood and motherhood. God in Greek. The sermon on the mount | world, or a properly constructed court | help those palaces in these days of in Greek. The story of Bethlehem house, or a beautiful art gallery, or an awful exigency! Our American senate banks and Galilean beaches and Pau- home, which, because of that Parthe- capitol building which owes to Greece line use of bicycles has conducted South that will produce missification and Pau- home, which, because of that Parthe- capitol building which owes to Greece line use of bicycles has conducted South that will produce missification and Pau- home, which starts on a conducted line and party, and party and pa and Golgotha and Olivet and Jordan appropriate auditorium, or a tasteful did well the other day, when, in that banks and Gaillean beaches and Fau- nome, which, because of that I deplot building which said largely to this result but the Ameribe made remunerative. tongues and seven trumpets that style be adopted, is not directly or in-

But there is another art in my mind -the most fascinating, elevating and heard in Europe would utter them inspiring of all arts and the nearest to now, when they are so much needed the divine-for which all the world Let us repeat to them in English what owes a debt to the Helleres that will they centuries ago declared to the never be paid. I mean sculpture. At world in Greek, "Blessed are those never be paid. I mean sculpture. At world in Greek, aggerate its thrilling importance, that least 650 years before Christ the Greeks who are persecuted for righteousness' Christ and heaven were introduced to perpetuated the human face and form sake, for theirs is the kingdom of beverages has barely been steady." us in the language of the Greeks, the in terra cotta and marble. What a heaven. language in which Homer had sung blessing to the human family that men and Sophocles dramatized and Plato and women, mightily useful, who dialogued and Socrates discoursed and could live only within a century may Lycurgus legislated and Demosthenes | be perpetuated for five or six or ten thundered his cration on "The centuries! How I wish that some Crown?" Everlasting thanks to God | sculptor contemporaneous with Christ that the waters of life were not hand- | could have put his matchless form in ed to the world in the unwashed cup | marble! But for every grand exquiof corrupt languages from which na site statue of Martin Luther, of John tions had been drinking, but in the Knox, of William Penn, of Thomas clean, bright, golden lipped, emerald Chalmers, of Willington, of Lafayette handled chalice of the Hellenes. of any of the great statesmen or eman-Learned Curtius wrote a whole vol- cipators or conquerors who adorn ume about the Greek verb. Philolo your parks or fill the niches of your gists century after century have been academies, you are debtors to the measuring the symmetry of that lan- Greeks. They covered the Acropolis, guage, laden with elegyand phillipic, they glorified the temples, they drama and comedy, "Odyssey" and adorned the cemeteries with statues, 'Iliad" but the grandest thing that some in cedar, some in ivory, some in Greek language ever accomplished silver, some in gold, some in size dimwas to give to the world the benedic- inutive and some in size colosal. tion, the comfort, the irradiation, the Thanks to Phidias, who worked in salvation, of the gospel of the Son of stone; to Clearchus, who worked in God. For that we are indebted to the bronze; to Dontas, who worked in gold, and to all ancient chisels of commemoration. Do you not realize that

Yea, for the science of medicine, the

great art of healing, we must thank their discipline and effectiveness from the Greeks. There is the immortal Greek literature. It is popular to Greek doctor, Hippocrates, who first scoff at the dead languages, but 50 per opened the door for disease to go out and health to come in. He first set forth the importance of cleanliness learned institutions our young men and sleep, making the patient before treatment to be washed and take slumber on the hide of a sacrificed beast. Hesiod's "Weeks and Days," or the He first discovered the importance of eulogium by Simonides of the slain thorough prognosis and disgnosis. He formulated the famous oath of Hippocrates which is taken by physicians of our day. He emancipated medicine from superstition, empiricism and priestcraft. He was the father of all the infirmaries, hospitals no Herodotus and Thucydiaes there and medical colleges of the last 23 would have been no Macaulay or Ban- centuries. Ancient medicament and croft. Had there been no Sophocles surgery had before that been anatomiin tragedy there would have been no cal and physiological assault and bat-Shakespeare. Had there been no tery, and long after the time of Hip-Homer there would have been no pocrates, the Greek doctor, where his Milton. The modern wits, who are theories were not known, the Bible now or have been put on the speaks of fatal medical treatment divine mission of making the world when it says, "In his disease he laugh at the right time, can be sought not the Lord, not to the physitraced back to Aristophanes, the cians, and Asa slept with his fathers. Athenian, and many of the jocosities | And we read in the New Testament of the poor woman who had been treated suggestions 2,300 years ago in the 54 by incompetent doctors, who asked large fecs, where it says, "She had suffered many things of many physicians and had spent all that she had ists have drawn their illustrations and and was nothing better, but rather grew worse." For our glorious science of medicine and surgery-more sub-lime than astronomy, for we have more to do with disease than with the Borcas, representing the stars; more beautiful than botany, for north wind; Sisyphus, rolling the stone bloom of health in the cheek of wife up the hill, only to have the same and child is worth more to us than all thing to do over again; Tantalus, with the roses of the garden-for this fruits above him that he could not grandest of all sciences, the science of reach; Achilles, with his arrows; healing, every pillow of recovered invalid, every ward of American and European hospital may well cry out, Thank God for old Dr. Hippocrates.

like Paul, am indebted to the Furthermore, all the world is oblion commencement day to Rufus Cho- gated to Hellas more than it can ever ate's culogium on Daniel Webster at pay for its heroics in the cause of lib comes the tug of war," but when a the inhabitants into such a nervous quite sufficient to outweigh argument Dartmouth. Tragedy and comedy erty and right. United Europe today warm hearted Christian meets a man state that sleep is almost impossible. and justice. were born in the festivals of Diony- had not better think that the Greeks who needs perdon and sympathy and The police last night discovered the sius at Athens. The lyric and elegiac | will not fight. There may be fallings | comfort and eternal life then comes | attempted incendiarism in time to pre- 1 will make but one more compari- | cided to reduce the royalty to 25 cents and epic poetry of Greece 500 years and devastations and temporary back and devastations and temporary victory. If you can, by some incibefore Christ has its echoes in the Tennysons, Longfellows and Bryants of 1,800 and 1,900 years after and 1,900 years after Christ. There is not an effective pul-

pit or editorial chair or professor's At that time, in Greek council of war, Demosthenic el quace and Homeric addressed him saying:

"It now rests with you. insuring her free om, to win yourself since the Athenians were a people what they will then have to suffer, poets have said, 'For we are also his but if Athens comes victorious out of but if we fight before there is anything rotten in the state of Athens I believe that, provided the gods will give fair field and no favor, we are able to get the best of it in the engagement.'

That won the vote of Callimachus, and soon the battle opened, and in sires!" While only 192 Greeks fell were consumed in the shipping. Persian oppression was rebuked, Grecian iberty was achieved, the cause of civilization was advanced, and the western world and all nations have felt the heroics. Had there been no Miltiades there might have been no

Washington. Also at Thermopylae 300 Greeks, long a road only wide enough for a wheel track between a mountain and a marsh, died rather than surrender. Had there been no Thermopyla there was heard at the gates of Lucknow, and Sevastopol, and Bannockburn, and Lexington, and Gettysburg, Eaglish Magna Charta, and Declaration of American Independence, and the song of Robert Burns, entitled "A Man's a Man for All That," were only the long continued reverberation of what was said and done 20 centuries before in that little kingdom that the powers of Europe are now imposing upon. Greece having again and again shown that 10 men in the right are stronger 12n 100 men in the wrong, of Leonidas and Aristides tocles will not cease their il the last man on earth is mission u od made him. There is as free as r side of the Atlantic tonot on eit day a republic that cannot truthfully employ the words of the text and say, 'I am debtor to the Greeks.' But now comes the practical ques-

tion, How can we pay that debt or a part of it? For we cannot pay more than 10 per cent of that debt in which Without the aid of with Mohammedanism and the conpassed a hearty resolution of sympathy for that nation. Would that all who have potent words that can be

Another way of partly paying our debt to the Greeks is by higher appreciation of the learning and self sacrifice of the men who in our own land stand for all that the ancient Greeks stood. While here and there one comes to public approval and reward the most of them live in privation or on salary disgracefully small. The scholars, the archaeologists. the artists, the literati-most of them live up three or four flights of stairs and by small windows that do not let in the full sunlight. You pass them every day in your streets without any recognition. Grub street, where many of the mighty men of the past suffered, is long enough to reach around the world. No need of wasting our sympathy upon the unappreciated thinkers and workers of the past, though Linnaeous sold his works for a single ducat, though Noah Webster's spelling book yielded him more than his dictionary, though Correggio, the great painter, receiving for long continued work payment of \$39, died from overjoy; though when Gold-smith's friends visited him they were obliged to sit in the window, as he had but one chair; though Samuel Boyse, the great poet, starved to death: though the author of "Hudibras" died in a garrot, though "Paradise Lost" brought its author only \$25 cash down, with promise of \$50 more if the sale warranted it, so that \$75 was all that was paid for what is considered the greatest poem ever written. Better turn our attention to the fact that there are at this moment hundreds of authors, painters, sculptors, architects, brain workers, without bread and without fuel and without competent apparel. As far as you can afford it, buy their sculpture books, purchase their reach their escourage their ictures. their pencil, their chisel, engraver's knife, their architect's compass. The world calls them bookworms" or "Dr. Dryasdust," but f there had been no bookworms or dry doctors of law and science and heelogy there would have been no Apocalyptic angel. They are the Greeks of our country and time, and your obligation to them is infinite. But there is a better way to pay them, and that is by their personal sai-

vation, which will never come to them through books or through learned presentation, because in literature and intellectual realms they are mas-They can outargue, outquote, outdogmatize you. Not through the gate of the head, but through the gate of the beart, you may capture them. When men of learning and might are brought to God, they are brought by the simplest story of what religion can do for a soul. They have lost children. Oh, tell them how Christ comforted you when you lost your bright boy or blue eyed girl! They have found life a struggle. Oh, tell them how Christ has helped you all the way through! They are in bewilderment. Oh, tell them with how many hands

room or cultured parlor or intelligent five generals were for beginning the imagery would fail a kindly heart farmhouse today in America or Europe | battle and five were against the Calli- | throb may succeed. A gentleman of that could not appropriately employ machus presided at the council of war, this city sends me the statement of had the deciding vote, and Miltiades what occurred a few days ago among the mines of British Columbia. It seems that Frank Conson and Jem chus, either to er slave Athens, or, by Smith were down in the narrow shaft duct of the soil, and that the chief of a mine. They had loaded an iron mission of both is to conserve the inan immortality of fame, for power bucket with coal, and Jim Hemsworth, standing above ground, was were they in such danger as they are hauling the bucket up by windlass, the foundations of our Republic, and which overlooks Athens, he dared to in at this moment. If they bow the when the windlass broke, and the knee to these Medes, they are to be loaded bucket was descending upon tute a law-abiding, hard-working, poets, either Cleanthus or Aratus, de given up to Hippias, and you know the two miners. Then Jim Hems economizing, prudent and taxpaying worth, seeing what must be certain | portion of our citizens, whose rights death to the miners beneath, threw should be recognized and whose this contest she has it in her power to himself against the cogs of the whirl wrongs must be remedied. become the first city of Greece. Your ing windlass, and though his flesh vote is to decide whether we are to was torn and his bones were broken raw products of the section which I join battle or not. If we do not bring he stopped the whiring windlass and in part represnt, and I shall under on a battle presently, some factious arrested the descending bucket and take to point out its inequalities and intrigue will unite the Athenians, and saved the lives of the two miners be demand fair play. In fact, this disthe city will be betrayed to the Medes, neath. The superintendent of the crimination does not stop with the worth's bleeding and broken body was put on a litter and carried home-

> What an illustration it was of suffrom which to illustrate the behavior tric batteries and telescopes and Greek | rice, bananas, etc., all of which were drama will all surrender to the story produced only in the South. of Jim Hemsworth's "Oh, what's the To such an extent has this been

> of today, and your story of wha duty upon all imports from Hawaii fetch him into the right way, just say "Professor-dector-judge, to him. why was it that Paul declared he was a and here is a case in point where its debtor to the Greek?" And ask your request was granted - 400,000,000 learned friend to take his Greek Test- pounds of sugar and 5,000,000 pounds ament and translate for you, in his of rice came into this country last own way, from Greek into English, year duty free from Hawaii. Does the splendid peroration of Paul's sermon on Mars hill, under the power of this amount either in wheat, corn, which the scholarly Dionysius sur- cloth or other manufactured articles rendered—namely, "The times of this could have been imported in this manignorance God winked at, but now ner without a loud protest from the East commandeth all men everywhere to and West? The South in this instance repent, because he hath appointed a was plundered the majority of its repday in which he will judge the world resentatives advocated free raw main righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained, whereof he hath given assurance unto all men in that he hath raised him from the dead." By the time he has got through the you will see his lip tremble, and there pallor on the sky at daybreak. By and imported 127,976 bushels. the eternal salvation of that scholar, that great thinker, that splendid man, you will have done something to help pay your indebtedness to the Greeks. And now to God the Son and God the Father and God the Holy Ghost be honor and glory, dominion and victory and song, world without end. Amen.

Hard Times and Temperance. found in the reduced consumption of can Grecer says the "hard times have contributed to a notable diminution in the use of all kinds of beveragesparticularly spirits." The Grocer shows by figures that "the consumpincreased, while the use of the milder 1893. The facts which lead up to this conclusion are interesting. In 1892 and in 1896 the average consumption of 2,000 bushels. spirits was but one gallon, of wines

one quart and of beer 15 gallons. The American Grocer does not consider that the increase of the whiskey tax from 90 cents to \$1.10 has had any influence in reducing the consumption of spirits. The official reports 454 pounds of sugar and 15,075,879 show that our 71,263,000 people in gallons of molasses was imported. 1896 consumed 71,051,877 gallons of The duty on sugar is 40 per people consumed in 1887. As about from 2 to 4 cents per gallon. 11,000,000 gallons of spirits are annually used in manufactures, according to The Grocer, the quantity actually used as a beverage is about 60,000,000 gallons. Barrooms make sixty drinks or bring forward any theories in conout of a gallon, and get at the lowest | nection with this comparison, but simcalculation about \$4.50 for it. The ply say that there is something radination's whiskey bill in 1896 was cally wrong as this showing discloses therefore, \$270,000,000, as against and the burden as usual falls upon the \$400,000,000 in 1893, when the con- South. When, on the one hand, we sumption was 101,000,000 gallons. find no corn being imported, and on The government los: \$14,000 of reve. the other more than a score of nations nue by the decreased consumption.

and a half gallons, as against fifteen the same fostering care from the gov-gallons in 1896. The total consumption of beer in 1895 was 1,080,626,165 England it would require but a few gallons, on which the government reaggregate amount of the national bill by means of its differential duty beer bill is estimated at \$541,063,348. largely favors the refiners at the ex-Wine is little used by our people. In pense of the producers. 1887 we produced 27,706,000 gallons total cost of our alcoholic beverages in

in the per capita consumption of cof- longer be permitted. The amendments fee. In 1896 the people it is estimated, drank 952,088,692 gallons of coffee, made from 481,044,346 pounds of the berries and costing \$120,261,086. The average consumption was 9.61 pounds in 1892 and 8.04 pounds in 1896. Of tea the consumption in the latter year is placed at 466,701,000 gallons, made you should, in justice, strike out from from 93,340,000 pounds of tea import ed at a retail cost of \$31,171,482. Cocoa was imported to the extent of of cotton goods and thereby increase \$2,630,900 worth, much of which was their consumption, and as a result the used for confectionery. The aggregate drink bill of the nation, alcoholic and non-alcoholic, is figured at \$1,-016,126,000, or \$14.31 per citizen. The American Grocer is convinced that prosperity increases the use of stimulating and intoxicating drings as it does of all other luxuries.

three more attempts at incendiarism and thereby lessen the profits of the in Portsmouth last night. These, fol- New England mills. The mills using lowing the great conflagration of this cotton are situated entirely in of joy heaven beckons you upward! Sunday morning that swept away a New England. The people producing "When Greek meets Greek, then large portion of the city, have thrown this cotton are in the South. This is

LET US HAVE A SHARE.

to assume that there are no real invest ments in agricultural pursuits, or that agricultural laborers are a proterests of manufacturers and money Upon these agricultural lands stand the people who cultivate them consti

mine flew to the rescue and blocked manufacturer of the East, but extends the machinery. When Jim Hems to the products of raw material in the worth's bleeding and broken body West. This condition is the result no West. ward and some one exclaimed, "Jim, part of the Western agriculturists for this is awful!" he replied, "Oh, what's a reciprocity of these privileges, while the difference so long as I saved the the South was made the victim befering for others, and what a text raw materials. In this respect the of our Christ, limping and lacerated for the balance of the country and and broken and torn and crushed in plundered as a consequence at every the work of stopping the descending turn. I will cite a new flagrant inruin that would have destroyed our stances of this character. Our navy souls! Try such a scene of vicarious needed a coaling station in the Pacific suffering as this on that man capable Ocean and one was secured in Hawaii. of overthrowing all your arguments | Did our Government 12y for it in for the truth, and he will sit down money? No, indeed. It simply gave and weep. Draw your illustrations Hawaii the privilege of importing raw from the classics, and it is to him an products free into this country And old story, but Leyden jars and elec- what were these products? Sugar,

difference so long as I saved the carried that Senator Sherman declared we had paid \$48,000,000 for a misera-Then, if your illustration of Christ's | ble little coaling station; while the self sacrifice, drawn from some scene late Senator Dolph stated that a fair Christ has done for you do not quite | would have paid \$12 for every acre of land in these islands. The South has been asking for free raw materials, anyone imagine that a tenth part of terial and were in consequence barred from making any objections. RICE COMPARED WITH HAY.

I will take the Southern product o rice in this connection and compare i translation from the Greek I think | with the Northern product of hay and potatoes. This country produced in will come a pallor on his face like the 1895 297,237,370 bushels of potatoes produced the same year 47,078,541 tons of hay and imported 247.897 tons. The per cent of imports on productions is almost too small for calculation, being about one half of 1 per cent, In 1895 we produced 168,-665,440 pounds of rice and imported 219,564,320 pounds. In other words, we imported 50,889,880 pounds more rice than was produced in the entire One of the notable effects of the hard | South. We find potatoes protected times which we have been going by a duty of 25 cents per bushel, and and loveliness, her life an example of through for several years past is to be hay \$4 per ton, while Southern rice unequal per cent of importation proves ers because of the Wilson bill, which intoxicatants. It is claimed by the conclusively a want of reciprocity in bicycle enthusiasts that the increas- tariff duties upon these products.

> I shall not attempt to go into details sending their sugar to our shores the The drinking of beer has increased conclusion must force itself upon very largely in this country during everyone that a grave injustice is 'tethe past 20 years. The consumption ing perpetrated, and a fair reciprocity per citizen 20 years ago was but six does not exist. If raw sugar received years for the South to produce all the ceived a revenue of \$33,139,141. The sugar we consume. But the present

ed by the whole world? In my opin which I will propose, placing a duty

the South. If you decline to accept my amend ment for a duty on raw cotton, then this bill all duties on the manufactured article. This would reduce the price price of raw cotton would be increas. ed by reason of increased demand.

enhanced just as much by free raw material as by high duty on the fin-ished product. But, Mr. Speaker, I have seen enough and heard enough in the committee room and elsewhere to know that no duty will be imposed on raw cotton, because it would in-NORFOLK, March 31 .- There were crease at least the price of long staple

COTTON PLANTER PLUNDERED.

This bill discriminates against the doubt of a vigorous contest on the cause of the demand on the part of her representatives for free South has been considered fair game are entitled to this consideration. They have the right to demand equal

SUGAR AND CORN COMPARED. Following out this idea I will compare the sugar with the corn of the North and West. Under the present bill corn is protected by a duty of 15 cents per bushel, and 20 per cent ad tion of alcoholic stimulants has not valorem under the Wilson bill of

In 1895 the corn crop amounted to 1,212,779,052 bushels with imports amounting to 16,575 bushels. One small train load of corn would repre-1893 the consumption of spirits per sent the total imports for 1895. In citizen was 11 gallons, of wine nearly 1894, with four hundred million more half a gallon, of beer 15 gallons, while corn produced, the imports were only Comparatively speaking the imports

of corn amounted to nothing. During the year 1895 there was produced 729,392,561 pounds of cane suggar and 37,617,076 gallons of molasses. During that year 3,574 510. spirits, or no more than 58,680,000 cent ad valorem, and on molasses In this case there was five times as

much sugar imported as produced, and

nearly one-half as much molasses.

Mr. Speaker, is it not time for some and imported 4,618,000 gallons, where representative from the Cotton States as in 1896 we produced but 14,599,000 to stand on the floor of this House and galions and imported 4,101,000 gallons defend the interests of the cotton -a large decrease. The nation's bill planter? Should not a reciprocity of for wire in 1896 was \$49,730,000. The protection for his toil be demanded? Why should the wheat grower be prothat year the Grocer places at \$861,- tected against his near neighbor, and 693,832, some 140,000,000 less than in the cotton planter left to be plunder. There has been a marked falling off ion it is an outrage and should no of 23 cents per pound on all imported cotton, and 2 cents per pound on uncleaned rice, are but simple justice to

The profits of the manufacturer are

The amount of cotton produced in 1895 was 5 036,964,409 pounds. The imports of cotton during the same year was 49,332,022 pounds. It will be seen that the per cent of imports in wheat was only about one-third of the per cent of imports in cotton. The McKinley bill of 1890 gave wheat a protection of 25 cents per bushel, and the Wilson bill of 1893 20 per cent ad valorem. It is hardly necessary for me to say that cotton is and has been on the free list. While the importation of wheat does not seem to increase, the imports of cotton are mak-

ing rapid strides. While the bulk of wheat importation comes from Canada and British Columbia, no less than fifteen different countries are sending raw cotton to our shores. The imports of raw cotton have increased from 3,924,531 pounds in 1887 to 55,350,520 pounds in 1896. It is a mistake to assume that all the cotton imported is long staple. Out of the imports of 1896 but 43,574, 769 pounds came from Egypt, leaving nearly twelve million pounds to be sent from other sections. It is safe to infer that all of this is not long staple cotton. Just how much is short staple I have been unable to ascertain. Be the amount what it will, it is a danger signal that should not remain unno-SOUTH ASKS JUSTICE ONLY. Mr. Speaker, the people of the South

and exact justice with other sections at the hands of Congress. It is unfair, unwise and Un-American to compel them to bear more than their share of the burdens of government. This importation of raw cotton strikes at the very vitals of the one great industry of the South. It is a standing menace to the cotton planter which but few seem to realize. Fifty five million pounds of cotton is not far from 120, 000 bales. This represents the product of nearly, if not quite, 20,000 average farms. It also represents the income of more than 100,000 of the people of my section. If the manufacturers of the East and the farmers of the West are to be protected against the pauper labor of other countries, have not the people of the South a right to demand a similar safeguard? Is it fair to ask the people of the South to submit to certain conditions which the East and the West refuse to endure? I have made no distinction in regard to the different kinds of cotton, since they are all affected by these imports. If by reason of this duty long staple cotton should be excluded, much of the land now used in producing short staple would be used in producing the long staple. This would lessen the crop of short staple and increase its price. In this indirect manner the grower of short staple would be benetited. It is assumed by some that these duties on wheat, corn, oats, barley and other products of the North and West does not increase their price. If that be true, why are these duties imposed? Are such duties placed upon the statute books to deceive? Are they intended as bribes to the Northern and Western farmers from the cunning manufacturers of New Engand,

Mr. Speaker, if the duties upon agricultural products of the North and West should be eliminated from this made his product a free raw material, together with the promise of a proteccratic party in the late election. The wool grower of the West is nat-

urally with us on the paramount issue and the time is not far die nt, when he will repudiate the miserable "seesaw" sophistry that this bill discloses, of legislating higher prices by a tariff, and forcing lower prices with a single gold standard; he will then unite with the other producers of raw material in driving you from place and power. If the agricultural products of the North and West are to be favored by national legislation, in the name of justice and fear dealing, let the agricultural products of the South receive similar consideration. Let the statute books of our country disclose a record of equality and reciprocity to all sections and for all the people. The South is worthy of this action at your hands. It stands today as the most available portion of this great nation, where capital and development can be made profitable. It is rich in resources, rich in the variety of its products, and possesses the best labor in the world. It seeks no advantages, and only asks an equal chance with other sections of the country.

Mr. McLaurin's speech was the even of the day in the House, because of its able advocacy of the doctrine of pro tecting Southern "raw materials" and especially cotton. As the first of the new Democratic members of the ways and means committee, all of whom hold this doctrine, to address the House, Mr. McLaurin received especial attention, and many congratiations not only on the argument he made, but also on the admirable way in which he parried the interrogations with which it was attacked.

Agricultural Education. CLEMSON COLLEGE, March 30-The trustees of Clemson College at their recent meeting decidided to continue the work of holding farmers' institutes. Arrangements have already been made to hold institutes at the following places: At Greer's, in April; at Fairview, Greenville County, May the 1st.; in Chester County, April 15-16; in Newberry County, August 14. These institutes will be held without cost to the community. Members of the College faculty who are experts in the various lines of agriculture, chemistry, horticulture, dairying and veterinary science, will be present. Every county in the State has the right to at least one institute. In order that arrangements may be made to cover as much ground as possible with the least expense to the College parties wishing institutes held in their community should address, at an early date, President E. B. Craighead, Clemson College, S. C.

Retribution Overtakes Him. WAYNESBORO, Miss., March 31-J. W. Hollingshead, the white farmer who was one of the leaders in the celebrated Chambiss lynching case in Washington last year, and who when arrested turned State's evidence and brought about the conviction of a number of his neighbors and the flight from the neighborhood of saveral dozen others who participated in the lynching, was assassinated in his dwelling, near here, last night. He had undressed and was preparing to get into bed, when an unknown person outside his window fired a load of buckshot into his body, killing him instantly. His death will be a relief to some fifty of his former neighbors.

The Royalty Reduced.

BEAUFORT, S. C., March 31.-The Phosphate Commission to-night deBRAND NEW DOCTORS.

Interesting Closing Exercises of Charleston

CHARLESTON, April 1 .- The sixtyeighth annual commencement of the Medical College of South Carolina was held tonight at the Academy of Music in the presence of one of the largest and most representative audiences ever assembled in the building. A number of the friends of the grad uates from out of the city were present to witness the closing exercises of the venerable institution. The exercises were simple in their character, but most impressive and interesting. A pleasing programme, interspersed with musical selections nad been arranged, and was followed, to the pleasure of every one in the house. On the stage were seated the orator of the occasion, Prof. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of North Carolina, the boards of trustees, the faculty, the graduates in medicine and pharmacy, a number of well known physicians and citizens and specially invited friends of the gradu-

prayer by Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D. D.; then followed the annual report and address of the dean, Prof. Francis L. Parker, M. D. The duty of conferring the degree of medicine and charmacy was imposed upon Hon. Chas. H. Simonton, president of the board of trustees. The graduates of medicine stepped up to Judge Simonton and received their sheepskins in the following order, as their names were called; E. M. Brailsford, Charleston; L. L. Bell, Elyville, Ark.; R. H. Bryson, Ora, Laurens county; D. E. Connor, Bowman; L. B. Clark, Charleston; W. H. DeSaussure, Jr., harleston; T. H. Ellis, Hartsville; W. D. Ferguson, Laurens; A. T. Gaillard, Charleston; Henry Horlbeck, Charleston; Douglas Hamer, Laurinburg, N. C.; H. P. Jackson, Charleston; J. W. Jervey, Charleston; M. K. Mazyck, Charleston; C. H. May, Yorkville; R. W. Montgomery, Sumter; C. R. Peeples, Estill; T. M. Scharlock, Charleston; R. C. Stoney Monck's Corner; W. G. Stevens, Chester; J. W. Wessinger, Ballen tine. Lexington county; H. H. Wy man, Aiken; W. P. Webb, Rockingham, N. C.; Wm. Weston, Columbia; H. A. Willis, Cottageville.

The exercises were opened with a

The honor roll in medicine was then read as follows: J. W. Wessinger, M. K. Mazyck, Henry Horlbeck, H. Wyman, W. D. Ferguson and H.

P. Jackson. The graduates in pharmacy next received their diplomas; B. A. Graham, Charleston; R. A. Lindley Charleston; W. L. Lockwood, Charleston; H. C. Kellers, M. D., Charleston; J. C. Searson, Allendale. R. L. Lindley and J. C. Searson were the honor men in pharmacy. Dr. Manning Simons presented the college cup to Dr. J. W. Wessinger in an eloquent and chaste speech. The medal for the best examination in pharmacy was then presented to Mr. R. A. Lindley by Dr. John Forrest.—State.

AIKEN, S. C., March 31.—Solicitor . William Thurmond, who killed W. G. Harris in Edgefield, appeared before Judge Aldrich here to-day on application for bail. He was reprebill it would be voted down by this sented by Mr. J. H. Tillman of Edge-House. I am led to believe that the field, while Solicitor Bellinger apdisasters that overtook the wool grow- peared for the State. The matter of bail was practically pro forma and the Solicitor was released after Judge Al drich had heard the statements of the attorneys.

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